



THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
J. D. GILMAN, Printer,
To whom all Communications must be ad-
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

THE WIND & THE WEATHERCOCK.

BY S. LOVER, ESQ.

The summer wind lightly was playing
Round the battlements high of the tower,
Where a vane, like a lady, was staying—
A lady vane perched in her bower.
To peep round the corner the sly wind would
try;
But vane, you know, never look in the wind's
eye;
And so she kept turning slyly away—
Thus they kept playing all through the day.
The summer wind said 'She's coquetting;
But each belle has her points to be found;
Before evening, I'll venture on betting,
She will not tango, but come round.'
So he tried from the east, and he tried from the
west,
And the north and the south to try which was
best.
But still she kept turning slyly away;
Thus they kept playing all through the day.
At evening, her hard heart to soften,
He said, 'You're a flint I am sure;
But if vainly you change so often,
No lover you'll ever secure.'
'Sweet Sir,' said the vane, 'it is you who begin,
When you change so often, in me 'tis no sin.
If you cease to flutter, and steadily sigh,
And only be constant—I'm sure so will I.'

THE WEDDING GARMENT

[Concluded.]

The hostess, again mantling her face
over with artificial smiles, said, 'Well,
then, in deference to your scruples, that I
really respect, I will meet you with con-
sideration for your acquiescence—let the
stakes be but five guineas. I am a plain,
honest woman, 'that never forget my
friends, or forgive my enemies,' and if you
are going to give so largely to a charity, I
sincerely wish you may double your gains.
And, in her zeal for the good of the poor,
she commenced playing by placing her
large white handkerchief on the table, and
dropping two out of the four kings into her
lap. Her opponent saw it.

Ladies cheat at cards—sometimes. The
young & beautiful...bless their bright eyes!
...do it daintily and desperately, with a
frankness that is quite charming. Oh!
they avow it, and laugh at you. An excel-
lent joke, if it did not cost us poor 'mascu-
line humans,' such an immortal deal of
money. Elderly ladies, who are preparing
their souls for heaven, cheat piously and
secretly, in order that they may put two
shillings into the plate at the door of the
chapel or church, when they have a charity
sermon, instead of one. These devout
ones do it secretly, because they know
that they are, speaking of their good deeds,
'not to let their right hand know what
their left doeth.' So praiseworthy an end
sanctifies the means. Ladies cheat at cards
—sometimes.

Lady Rankles soon lost all that she had
won, and a few pounds over. Play had
ceased in the other quarters of the room.
Many had already left, and almost all who
remained had collected round the two an-
tagonists. The loser rose—the winner
grew angry and again began to be sarcastic.
She still kept her seat, and continued shuf-
fling the cards. Lady Rankles's patience
and forbearance were fast giving away to
the attacks of the other; at length, after
one more rude than the rest, she said with
great dignity, 'Mrs. Canderson, whilst I
held any of your money, I permitted you
to get it back in your own manner, but I
can go no farther. I cannot risk my own
money with a lady, who, every deal, by
accident, of course, drops one or two cards
into her lap.

'Woman!' said the tigress, 'it is false!
'It is true!' said her ladyship, and ap-
proaching her opponent, endeavored to re-
move the handkerchief that lay partly on
the edge of the table, and partly on her
lap. Something like a scuffle ensued. Mrs.
Canderson rose from her chair, and beside
it on the ground lay three of the kings.
There was a dead silence for half a minute.
At length Mrs. Canderson came up to Lady
Rankles, and whispering in her ear, uttered
these words—'Card-dropping is not, after
all, so bad as *Child-dropping*!'

It was then that Lady Rankles appeared
to be the guilty party. She staggered to
her chair, and seemed ready to faint. Mrs.
Canderson was a great general; she knew
that her reputation was at stake, and, before
surprise had time to give way to indigna-
tion, she ran up to her ladyship, wiped the
perspiration from her brow, kissed her on

the cheek—oh! that hated kiss,—and
exclaimed, 'Good heavens! I trust that I
have not carried the joke too far! My dear,
dear Lady Rankles, it has been a jest alto-
gether. Not one farthing of the money that
you think you have lost at *ecarte*, was ever
intended to be taken. Come here, Mrs.
Crump, and tell Lady Rankle if all this
was not a planned thing?'

The toady advanced, and exclaimed with
ready assurance, 'To be sure! it was all
a planned thing.'

'A planned thing!' echoed many of the
guests, who unceremoniously departed.
Lady Rankles returned the kiss of peace,
took back the money, laughed at it, with
a bursting heart, as an excellent joke,
walked up and down the room arm in arm
with her hostess, gave her, and two or three
who were near, an invitation for a dinner
party at her own house; for the next day,
again kissed her tormentor, and took her
leave.

When they found themselves alone, one
said, 'Gracious God! does she know my
secret? Impossible...impossible! Yet she
must not be provoked.' The other, 'I
never forget my friends, or forgive my ene-
mies,' with a bitter emphasis on the four
last words.

It was long before Mrs. Canderson re-
covered that estimation in her own set,
that the transaction of this memorable night
had estranged from her. However, the
two widows now became inseparable. No-
thing that attention, flattery, or zeal could
do, was left undone by Mrs. Canderson to
win the affection of Lady Rankles. She
succeeded. About this time Mrs. Cander-
son invited to her house a Captain Tem-
pletower, a fine, handsome youth of one-
and-twenty, gentle in his manners, manly
in his bearing, and, with 'all good graces
that do grace a gentleman.' He was Mrs.
C.'s nephew, her only relative, an undoubt-
ed favorite, and heir to her very consider-
able property. Lady Rankles admired from
the first moment that she beheld him.
Young Earnest was equally struck with the
rich and beautiful widow; and though
years were certainly not in her favour, in
youthful appearance they seemed nearly
equal. They were a happy trio. Young
Earnest was all gratitude, and love, and
devotion...Mrs. Canderson all affection:
her nature seemed to have undergone a
change...her occasional asperity of manner
to be entirely subdued...even whilst and
ecarte had lost for her half their attractions.
All her energies were concentrated in pro-
moting the happiness of her nephew and
her friend. Lady Rankles had accepted
him. She now began to taste a happiness
at once passionate and pure; dearly she
loved that handsome youth, and richly was
that generous love deserved.

But no one now appeared so joyous as
the aunt. The bridal day was fixed. She
had settled an ample allowance upon her
nephew; so ample indeed, that she would,
to carry it into effect, much straighten her
own circumstances; but she would listen
to no remonstrances. She would do it.
Her friend and her nephew happy, was hap-
piness enough for her; let an old woman
have her way; but upon one thing she
must insist, that she alone would provide
the 'wedding dress.' This of course was
readily granted; but as the day drew near,
no one, not even the bride, was allowed a
peep at it. There were several young
persons at work at Mrs. Canderson's, but
it seemed as if they had been all sworn to
secrecy; for not a word respecting this
wonderful dress could be extracted from
any of them.

We must condense our narrative, or we
would gladly expatiate upon the beautiful,
the noble character of young Earnest
Templetower, of the entrancing felicity of
his wooing, and of the many excellencies
of heart that this new state of feeling elicited
from our old friend Ann. Now, for the
first time, at the age of thirty-five, she be-
gan to enjoy her youth: the expression is
correct, for at no time did she ever feel
more youthful.

It is the wedding morning. The cere-
mony is to take place, with a splendid
privacy, in Mrs. Canderson's drawing-room:
how anxiously she paces from room to
room, examining that every thing has a
bridal appearance. Lady Rankles arrives:
two coaches and four are at the door...
every thing looks brilliant. The bridegroom
and Mrs. Canderson receive her. The
somewhat agitated hostess hurries the bride
through the various apartments, shows her
how elaborate have been all the prepara-
tions, what care has been bestowed to
make the decorations worthy of the occa-
sion and of the parties. She is taken to the
windows, and again made to observe the
splendour of the equipages, presents from
her to her dear nephew, which dear nephew
begins to grow a little impatient.

'Why, dear aunt, expatiate so long upon
these mere pauds?'

'Boy,' said she, 'Lady Rankles may
never again have such sweet feelings, such
unmixed enjoyment...let her drink her fill.
O,' said she solemnly, 'sufficient to the
day shall we find the evil thereof.'

'That is an unlucky quotation, however,
aunt, though from so excellent a book, for
my bridal morning.'

The bride, struck with something ex-
cessively singular in the manner of Mrs.
Canderson, said, 'God, in his mercy, grant
that it may not be appropriate.'

'Lady Rankles, I cannot say, Amen.'

There appeared now an expression so
deeply sorrowful, so almost repentant in the
countenance of the hostess, that it was
a fearful thing, even to look upon it. She
then continued, 'Follow me, Lady Ran-
kles, and you, Earnest, come with us. I
am about to present to your affianced bride
her wedding dress. It may not be so splen-
did as she expects, but it is one that she
will never forget.' As she proceeded to-
wards Mrs. Canderson's boudoir, her gaiety
had apparently returned. She used
some sparkling impertinencies that are so
common-place on marriage mornings, that
both her followers conceived the dark cloud
had passed from her. Here would I pause;
but I have imposed a task upon myself,
and bitter as it is, that task I will complete.
Behold the three in the boudoir, the door
of which the owner has carefully closed.
She grew very pale, and appeared to be
terrified at the act she was about to com-
mit. Twice she strove for utterance, and
twice nothing but an indistinct murmur
escaped her lips. At length a shrill, un-
natural voice burst from her, and producing
a common looking old deal box, she spoke
thus: 'Lady Rankles, this is your wedding
day. I have contrived it...I have laboured
for it...I have prayed for it...and...I have
achieved it...I never forget my friends,
OR FORGIVE MY ENEMIES! This day
shalt thou be wedded, but wedded to mis-
ery inexhaustible!'

'My dear aunt!'
'Gracious heavens! what do you mean?'

were the simultaneous exclamations of her
alarmed auditors.
'That I never forgive my enemies! This,
madam, is your wedding day! And that
—throwing at her feet some rags that
formed, apparently, the dress of a child in
very humble life, & that is your wedding
dress; and so sure as God will, must
punish meditated infanticide, and so sure
as I stand here an avenged woman, so sure
is the bridegroom that is trembling there
before you, Alfred Runt, the owner of that
dress, at once your affianced husband, and
your deserted son!'

'Monster!' exclaimed the almost petrified
youth.

'Aye, monster, if you will! The curse
of God, and of outraged nature, lies be-
tween you and your incestuous loves; but
still she may make you a very decent
mother, though she did abandon you to
starve in the streets. But beware of the
motherly kiss, of the filial embrace, there
may be in them an unholy fire. I say,
young man, beware!'

Hitherto had the agonized mother pre-
served a silence, that appeared like stupe-
faction, yet was not. It was the awful con-
centration of all direful fancies, of all hor-
rible thoughts; but the frame could no
longer bear the intensity of suffering. One
wild shriek, escaped from her distended
mouth, and she fell in a paroxysm on the
floor. Alfred rushed to support her: he
held her head upon one of his knees, and
wiped carefully away the small streams of
blood that issued from her nostrils and the
corners of her mouth, and once kissed the
clammy and insensible forehead of his ap-
parently dying parent; whilst the pale
witch, her executioner, stood over the
group, and extending her long, skinny fin-
gers towards him, again croaked out her
sepulchral 'beware!'

Notwithstanding the dangerous symptoms
of her fit, Lady Rankles slowly recovered.
She rose, she rallied, and with the awful
dignity of unutterable misery, she thus
addressed her torturer. 'Woman! you
think that I am going to curse you. God,
in his unspeakable goodness, forbid! I
am a humbled...a debased...a guilty crea-
ture; yet as such, I will pray for you—I
will bless you! See me here, in unfeigned
humility, kneel at your feet, and reverently
kiss the hem of your garment, for showing
me this great mercy in thus stopping me
short of inexplicable crime. God bless you
for it! God bless you for it! and may he
turn your wicked heart. Come, my son,
my son. My little Alfred! let us leave
this wretched woman. Do you know, Al-
fred, my boy, that I am nearly forty? How
could I have been so deceived? You really
look very, very young. You have not yet
called me...mother!'

'My dear mother!' said the distracted
youth, kneeling before her.

'Do you see that?' said the triumphant

parent, 'my boy kneels for my blessing!
And what demon shall stand by and say,
that I shall not bless him and embrace him?'
And then, with uplifted hands, she prayed
silently over him for a space, blessed him
audibly, and placed the maternal kiss upon
his cheek. 'Now, my son,' she continued,
'lead me from this wretched place.' As
Alfred was leading his mother reverently
away, Mrs. Canderson called out to him,
'Captain Templetower, I wish not to quar-
rel with you.'

'I know you no more,' was the brief
and stern reply.

We have finished. We detest windings
up. The mother became happier than the
wife would probably have been, the son
than the husband. Mrs. Canderson could
not tell the story to her own credit. How
she came with Alfred for a nephew, she
would not tell at all: we will, in a few
words, merely to satisfy the curious. She
had had, many years ago, some passages of
love with the late Colonel Canderson. He
was about to leave her when he was but a
lieutenant, and she but a miss in a delicate
situation, as she was pleased to say. He was
honourable, and her affirmation procured
her a hasty marriage immediately before
he sailed for India. She duly wrote him
tidings of her safe delivery of a fine boy,
&c., charges of housekeeping and nursing
were heavy, & he as duly made remittances
to meet them, and some four years after-
wards he was expected home daily, and the
child that he had been so lavish in support-
ing, had yet to be sought for. Mrs. Cander-
son stole from Lady Rankles, what she then,
as Mrs. Runt, would have so willingly
given away.

On that unhappy morning for the then
miserable Ann, Mrs. Canderson had marked
her unquiet eye, her faltering step, her hag-
gard features; she saw the child trailed
unwillingly after her, and too willingly al-
lowed to lag behind. She watched her
down the long street, and never doubted for
a moment, from her whole demeanour,
that she intended to leave it to its fate.
The child, as we before mentioned, was
subsequently cried, and bills were posted,
that fully acquainted Mrs. C. who were the
parents, and she satisfied herself upon
every particular concerning it. The boy
was sent into the country to nurse, but
Mrs. Canderson remained on the spot, al-
most a neighbour to the mother, of whom,
as all the events of her life passed in the
vicinity, she never lost sight. She therefore
traced her through all her gradations, and
when she removed father from her, con-
trived to form her acquaintance. She kept
the secret inviolably from all but her hus-
band, intending, no doubt, to act as cir-
cumstances might make it necessary.

The colonel loved the child dearly, and
believed it to be his own. He quarrelled
with his wife one fine day...a thing natu-
rally to be expected, and she, acting up
to her rule of always revenging, struck a dead-
ly blow at his peace of mind, by telling
him the truth concerning the child he so
much loved. As there was entailed prop-
erty in the family, he was too principled
to wish to continue the deception to the
injury of the heir-at-law; but he treated
him still as a son, though that name was
changed into nephew. All the property
that could be legally devised to Alfred, the
colonel left him. May he long live to en-
joy it.

From the Montreal Herald.

On Wednesday evening, a number of
gentlemen were sworn in as special con-
stables, and were ordered to accompany
the High Constable, in order to assist him
in arresting several individuals against
whom he had warrants on a charge of High
Treason. Six of them were secured, lodg-
ed in the guard house, and afterwards taken
down to the gaol, where they will re-
main until the next criminal term, unless a
special court for their trial is appointed in
the interim. The names of the individuals
arrested are, Andre Ouimet, Geo. De Bou-
cherieville, Tavernier, Dubec, Le Blanc, &
Cymar. The Royal Montreal Cavalry
were ordered out on the same afternoon
on a secret expedition, and, owing to the
shortness of the notice, only sixteen were
at the muster. They were despatched un-
der the command of Lieutenant Ermatinger
to St. Johns, with warrants for the appre-
hension of three individuals, and immedi-
ately after their arrival at their destination,
they succeeded in arresting two, Dr. Da-
vignon and Mr. Desmarats, the postmaster;
the third individual resided across the
river at St. Anthonase, and as they had
positive orders not to cross the bridge, his
arrest was not attempted. The two pris-
oners were handcuffed, placed in a carriage
under the immediate charge of Malo, a
constable, and the whole cavalcade left St.
Johns for Montreal, via Chambly & Lon-
gueuil, about four o'clock, A. M. Yes-
terday morning, about half past eleven

o'clock, when about a mile from the vil-
lage of Longueuil, the Cavalry came up to
a body of several hundred armed men, who
were stationed behind a log fence, evident-
ly prepared for their arrival, and apparent-
ly disposed to interrupt their farther pro-
gress, and rescue the two prisoners. About
sixty men of this multitude went upon their
knees so as to take a deadly aim, when
Malo called out, 'Do not fire,' and the
command was given to the Cavalry to halt,
which was fortunately promptly obeyed, as
a considerable portion of the enemy's fire,
given at the same moment, proved ineffec-
tual, owing to their anticipating the con-
tinued advance of the troop. The Caval-
ry then wheeled about and discharged
their pistols among the crowd, and it is re-
ported with some effect, as several were
supposed to be killed and wounded. The
little band of volunteers providentially es-
caped with but, comparatively speaking,
slight injury, three only being wounded,
Lieutenant Ermatinger in the face, Mr.
Sharpe in the leg, Mr. Woodhouse in the
leg. It is extraordinary that every indi-
vidual of the corps was not cut off, the
desparity of numbers being so great. Sev-
eral of the horses were wounded severely,
owing, it is supposed to the rebels firing
low. A bullet passed through Mr. Mol-
son's cap, slightly grazing his head, and a
portion of the side of Mr. Arthur Farquhar's
cap was shot away. In effecting their re-
treat, the carriage which contained the two
prisoners was overturned, and it is suppos-
ed that these individuals were wounded by
their own partisans. The horses were so
fatigued with their long ride during such
tempestuous weather and over such bad
roads, that they were of little service to
their riders in assisting their retreat, dur-
ing which the balls were whizzing about
their ears as plentiful as they were, luckily,
ineffectual...The party arrived in town a-
bout one o'clock yesterday, and three com-
panies of the Royals were immediately
despatched to what may be more emphat-
ically styled, the seat of war; a despatch
was also sent to Lord Gosford detailing
all the particulars of the affair, and recom-
mending, we believe, that that portion of
the province, where the affray took place,
should be declared under martial law. We
have no wish to find fault where it can be
avoided, but we think there was something
very injudicious in sending sixteen volun-
teer Cavalry, without any infantry, on an
expedition of such moment, and through
such a dangerous part of the country. Two
companies of the 32d regiment under the
command of Captain Markham were
ordered to be stationed on the beach at
Longueuil, but on no account to stir beyond
it; they heard the firing, but could not
advance to give any assistance. What the
object was in stationing the troops where
no danger was to be apprehended, is be-
yond our penetration to discover, and the
whole affair appears to have been directed
with little judgment and less prudence.
Had the Rail Road Company been requir-
ed to have the cars at St. Johns and the
steamboat at Laprairie ready to start at
any hour during the night, under the di-
rection of the commanding Officer at St.
Johns, the prisoners would have been in
Montreal gaol before the villagers were out
of their beds, and the brave men who vol-
unteered their services to arrest them would
have escaped the attack made upon them
in ambush. It is, probably however, as
well that the attack has been made by the
rebels, since the injury inflicted is much
less than could have been anticipated, and
is quite sufficient to justify even Lord Gos-
ford in having recourse to the most arbi-
trary measures to overawe the disaffected,
and make them deeply feel that the law
is not to be violated with impunity. Mar-
tial law must be declared, enforced with
the utmost rigour, and every house search-
ed for arms, besides making a few exam-
ples of the rebellious leaders, by inflicting
on them the punishment due to their
crimes. The sooner the Government acts
with 'vigour and honesty' the better for
the Canadians themselves, for the most
rigorous execution of the law at the pre-
sent time will assuredly prove the most
bloodless in the end; but if delay and con-
ciliation and humber are still to be the or-
der of the day, a civil war of no ordinary
magnitude may be the result at no distant
period, and it must end at last in the de-
struction of the disaffected.

On Thursday evening several arrests of
small fry for high treason took place. So
far well; but we cannot too often tell the
government and the magistrates, that if they
wish to do any real or permanent good,
they must aim at higher game. It would
be almost as much a pity to hang, draw and
quarter a few thoughtless boys as it would
be a shame to let hoary villains go free.
We subjoin the names of the insignificant
children, Ouimet, De Boucherieville, Ta-
vernier, Le Blanc, Cymar and Dubuc; and

we cannot too earnestly recommend to the consideration of all parents of spirited boys the afflicted state of the families of the young traitors. The prompters of those youths, and more particularly the father of one of them, we leave to the voice of conscience.

It is true, that other citizens, somewhat less insignificant, were also the object of Thursday evening's search but that they had previously made their disappearance.

Since writing those remarks, we have just learned that the volunteer cavalry, who had been sent to arrest several traitors over the river and had succeeded in securing two of them, were yesterday morning attacked by a large force of *habitants* and obliged to leave their prisoners behind them. As the law must be vindicated, a sufficient force will, of course, be despatched to search out the rescued traitors and, if possible, recapture them. Something must, moreover, be done to chastise the audacity of the compassionate gentlemen, who snatched their compatriots from the gallows by setting the law at defiance. Will Lord Gosford now find sufficient ground for proclaiming martial law in certain counties? As his lordship has now got Mr. Debartzsch with him, an early answer to this question is expected.

In Quebec, too, additional arrests have taken place, the chief victim being A. N. Morin, Esquire, Advocate, once deputy ambassador of *La Grande Nation Canadienne* at the court of St. James's. This is the very fellow, whom Lord Gosford delighted to honour, when he was not one whit less of a traitor than he is now.

Speaking of the deputy ambassador of the patriots, we must ask why the ambassador plenipotentiary himself, Dennis Benjamin Viger, has not, as well as some other gentlemen of the same stamp, been struck off the list of magistrates? Why, moreover, is Mr. De Boucherville, father and prompter of the unfortunate youth beforementioned, struck off the list of magistrates and yet permitted to retain a lucrative office, which he holds during pleasure? The loyal inhabitants of this city will look for action in this matter at his Excellency's hands.—*Montreal Herald*.

Great Constitutional Meeting at Kingston, Upper Canada.

The following Resolutions were passed at the great constitutional meeting held at Kingston, U. C., on Thursday the 2d November, 1837.

Moved by John S. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. P. and seconded by James McFarlane, Esq.

1. Resolved, That we are at all times ready to unite with the different Provinces of British North America, in all proper measures of Reform, and in all matters concerning our interests, or those of the British colonies, or in any thing tending to support and defend our rights as British subjects, consistent with the supremacy of the British Government.

Moved by Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. and seconded by John Counter, Esq.

2. Resolved, That this meeting looks with concern and regret on the proceedings of the Revolutionary faction in Lower Canada, as tending, not to the legitimate removal of any known or imaginary grievances, but to the utter subversion of the British constitution.

Moved by Anthony Mahanann, Esq. M. P. P., and seconded by John Strange, Esq.

3. Resolved, That circumstanced as this Province is, in relation to Lower Canada, we cannot any longer defer the declaration of our determination to support with our lives and fortunes, the supremacy of the British constitution, and the just dependence of the Canadas upon the British crown.

Moved by John Marks, Esq. M. P. P. and seconded by Major Dogie.

4. Resolved, That this meeting will promptly assist the endeavours of the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of Lower Canada in maintaining the liberty and laws of the British constitution in that province, being convinced that it only requires moderate firmness on the part of our general Government, to suppress the attempts of the rebellious party there, who for many years have retarded our agricultural and commercial prosperity, and the general improvement of both provinces.

Moved by John Richardson Forsyth, Esq. and seconded by Walter M'Caniffe, Esq.

Resolved, That understanding that his Excellency, Sir Francis Bond Head, has signified his assent to the removal of her Majesty's troops of the line from this province, for the purpose of aiding the civil power in Lower Canada; this meeting cannot but feel gratified at the confidence which his Excellency has thus manifested in the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, and which we are determined to prove, should occasion require it, has not been misplaced.

Moved by James Sampson, Esq. and seconded by Francis M. Hill, Esq.

Resolved, That proud as we are of our origin, as Britons, and dearly as we value the blessings of our glorious constitution, we cannot but regard as our enemies all those who would assail the one, or endeavor to subvert the other: and in order to assist our countrymen and friends in Lower Canada, in defending these cherished objects from the assault of their foes, that it is expedient, under the sanction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to raise and enrol a Volunteer Corps in this town,

to be in readiness to act in the hour of need; and we take this occasion heartily to congratulate the loyal population of Lower Canada on their good fortune, in beholding at the head of her Majesty's troops in their Province, an officer of such tried gallantry, vigilance and decision as Sir John Colborne; and we feel assured, that to act under such a commander would be an additional attraction to volunteers from Upper Canada.

Moved by William Wilson, Esq. and seconded Mr. G. H. McLean.

7. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, and the Presidents of the Constitutional Associations in Montreal and Quebec.

Richard Bullock, Chairman. The chairman having left the chair, and John Marks, Esq. being moved thereto, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Sheriff for his very able conduct in the chair.

Francis M. Hill, Secretary.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

THE LATE CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING AT KINGSTON.

Agreeably to the terms of the seventh Resolution passed at this Meeting, the Chairman forwarded copies of these proceedings to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Colborne & the Presidents of the Constitutional Associations in Montreal and Quebec.

We have now much pleasure in publishing the following answers, which have been politely handed to us by Richard Bullock, Esq., the Chairman.

Government House,

Toronto, 9th Nov. 1837.

SIR,—Having had the honour to lay before his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting a series of resolutions, adopted by a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, held at the Court House on Thursday the 2d day of November, 1837, I am commanded by his Excellency to express to you the satisfaction with which he receives from so large and respectable a meeting, this public proof that the confidence which his Excellency has manifested in the people of Upper Canada has not been misplaced.

His Excellency cannot but admire the zealous determination evinced by so numerous and respectable a meeting to maintain in the Canadas, and to transmit to posterity, the mild inestimable blessings of the British constitution; his Excellency, however, knowing that constitution most jealously interdicts the creation by the Executive, of any military force whatsoever, which has not been especially authorised by Parliament, desires me to observe to you, that he could not, without the concurrence of the Provincial Legislature, sanction for any purpose the formation of a Volunteer Corps.

The Lieut. Governor desires me to express his full confidence, that the loyal Town of Kingston will cordially join his Excellency in encouraging the inhabitants of this Province, to look to no other force for protection, but the established Militia of Upper Canada, who, whenever the moment for demanding their services shall arrive, will, His Excellency is persuaded, be found ready to maintain inviolate the British constitution, which they have already so nobly defended.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

J. JOSEPH.

Richard Bullock, Esq.,
Sheriff of the Midland District, U. C.

Montreal, 9th Nov., 1837.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of the 4th inst., transmitting to me, for the information of the constitutional Association, of Montreal, the series of Resolutions adopted at a very numerous and respectable Meeting lately held at Kingston, in relation to the peculiar situation of affairs in Lower Canada; and communicating your conviction, that the meeting was prepared to act up to the spirit of its Resolutions.

I am directed by the Association to convey to you, for the information of the Inhabitants of Kingston, its hearty thanks, for the prompt and energetic expression of their sympathy, towards the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of Lower Canada, at this momentous period, and the sincere acknowledgments of the Association for the assistance so generously offered to them.

The association trusts, that the attempts of the Revolutionary Faction in this Province will be speedily and finally suppressed, and that the agricultural and commercial prosperity of both Provinces, will be no longer arrested; but if, unfortunately, the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada, should be called upon to maintain their constitutional rights, and to preserve the just dependence of the Province, upon the British Crown, the readiness of their fellow subjects in Kingston, to act with them in the hour of need, for the protection of those rights, so deservedly dear to all British subjects, will be confidently appealed to.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Sir,

Your very obdt. servt.,

P. McGILL, President.

Richard Bullock, Esq.,
Sheriff, Midland District.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—As your journal has always been a staunch supporter of constitutional principles, I trust you will give a place in its columns to the proceedings of a public meeting held here on Monday last, the 13th instant, at the house of O. Crossfield, Esq.

The loyal part of the community in this neighbourhood having been repeatedly threatened with a nocturnal attack from the village of St. Pie,—that, and a wish to manifest their attachment to the British constitution, led to the calling of the recent meeting.

A requisition was drawn out on Friday previous, and numerous signed by all the influential part of the community in this neighbourhood, of both origins.

At the hour appointed, two, P. M. the meeting was called to order by John Plummer, Esq. who proposed that John Dwyer, Lieut. Colonel of Militia, do take the chair, which was unanimously responded to. After the chairman had explained the object for which they were met, the annexed Resolutions were submitted and carried unanimously.

The speakers on the occasion made no pretensions to eloquence, but their language was strong and would admit of but one interpretation—a determination to defend their lives and property at all hazards, if either should be attacked.

Moved by Thomas Wood, Esq. and seconded by Capt. M. Donald, J. P.

1. Resolved, That as isolated individual exertion in this neighbourhood, would be utterly inadequate to cope with the evil energies arrayed against public order and public peace, and as those evils cannot be effectually prevented without the active, zealous, & persevering co-operation of every good subject, which to be effectual, must be the result of a regular and systematic union of individuals: this meeting considers it expedient that the loyal and well disposed part of this community, of both origins, do form themselves into an association for the purpose of organization & general concert, in case of emergency or necessity, and that a committee of five be appointed from the residents of this vicinity, to whom the organization shall be entrusted, and to concert such measures as they may deem advisable upon this occasion.

Moved by Captain M'Donald, J. P. and seconded by David Buzel, Esq. J. P.

2. Resolved, That this meeting is fully persuaded there exists no cause for apprehension of a successful rebellion against the British Government, by our fellow subjects of French origin, though in the neighbouring parishes, the utmost activity and perseverance are employed to create alarm, disorder, and sedition amongst them, and as to guard against these is the bounden duty of every good subject, this meeting call upon their neighbors in this section of the province, to form themselves into local associations, as the means of inspiring confidence, and to organise themselves most effectually to the maintaining of good order, the protection of life and property, and the connexion existing between this province and the British Empire.

Moved by John Plummer, Esq. and seconded by Charles Bradford, capt. of Militia.

3. Resolved, That relying on the justice of the mother country, and the loyal co-operation of the Townships, as a rear guard, we will successfully defend our rights, our lives, and our properties, from all unlawful and vicious combinations.

Moved by David Buzel, Esq. J. P. and seconded by Thomas Wood Esq.

4. Resolved, That this meeting thinks the present a fit opportunity of declaring its opposition to the application of the Elective principle to the Legislative Council of this Province, and of reiterating the claims of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, of British origin, to the abolition of the Feudal Tenure, and a system of registration for property, the want of which has so retarded the settlement and improvement of this place and the whole of the Province.

JOHN DWYER, Chairman.

The chairman having left the chair, and the Rev. Thos. Johnston having been moved thereto it was moved by H. Collins, Esq. seconded by Onias Crossfield, Sen. Esq.—That the following gentlemen do compose the said committee with power to add to their numbers:—

Thomas Wood, Esq.

David Buzel, Esq.

Samuel Jackson, Esq.

John Plummer, Esq.

John Dwyer, Lieut. Col. Militia.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Secretary. The meeting being closed, three hearty British cheers were given for our young Queen and the constitution.

Abbotsford, November 13, 1837.

The following has been transmitted to us by Col. Woolsey, to be published for the information of the persons who composed the Meeting, on the Esplanade, of the 31st July last, of which he was chairman:—

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 17th November, 1837, Gentlemen,—The Governor in Chief having, in conformity with his promise, transmitted to her Majesty's Government in England, the Loyal Address you presented to him, on the 7th of August last, on behalf of the Public Meeting held in this city, on the 31st July, I am directed by his Excellency to acquaint you that he,

yesterday, received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Despatch stating that, having laid the Address before the Queen, her Majesty had commanded him to cause the gentlemen from whom it proceeded, to be informed that she had received, with high satisfaction, the proof which it affords of their attachment to the principles of the constitution of the Province of Lower Canada, and that they may confidently rely upon those principles being maintained by her Majesty for the common benefit of all classes of her Canadian subjects.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

S. WALCOTT,

Civil Secretary.

To

"J. W. Woolsey, Esq., and the other gentlemen who formed a Deputation from the Public Meeting, held in Quebec, on the 31st of July last."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF GOSFORD.

MY LORD,—If your Lordship's eyes have at length been opened, (having tasted the fruits of concession & conciliation,) and you can now discover good and evil, it will be of great service to the cause of order and peace.

Pray, my Lord, what is the reason that the people of this Province, enjoying without doubt or denial, the greatest share of liberty, with the lightest taxation, and the most paternal government of any spot on the face of the globe, is actually, as regards its French population, the most dissatisfied, and the most disaffected people on the earth?

If your Lordship cannot answer the question, I will.

Colonies, my Lord, are the children of the parent state, and must be governed as children; a fond parent may give them certain indulgences, but if the paternal love be great, and the paternal reason lamentably deficient; and claims are made and extorted, that reason and justice declare ought never to have been conceded, the child is, from that moment, on the high road to ruin.

In this state, my Lord, is Canada at present, and nothing but energetic and decisive measures, founded in justice, can preserve her to the parent state.

Your Lordship, has doubtless, represented the state of this country to the British Government, and suggested remedial measures, which, if they refuse their sanction to, it is the duty of a man of honor to resign; but without flattery, my Lord, the British inhabitants of the Province, would have great reason to regret that resignation; for, of the present home government, we expect nothing: "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth."

Critical as your situation has become from a mistaken leniency, let the same decision be used in the District of Montreal, with the principal traitors, that has been decided upon in this city, towards some of their useless dupes and adherents, with all the leaders in the country parts; and I promise you, my Lord, you'll hear no more of coercion and intimidation.

But, my Lord, if one villain who has been an active leader in town or country, is suffered to remain at large, and escapes punishment; then, my Lord, you deserve impeachment; and Canada deserves to be lost to the British Crown.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant.
ONE OF THE VICTORIA CLUB.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA.

In the hurry of preparing the *Gazette* for press, we have, frequently the misfortune that it comes out with numerous typographical errors, such as placing one figure for another in a date, changing a name, omitting a word or inserting a wrong one. We trust, however, that none of our readers will believe that our printers have been guilty of one of these blunders, in the date of the 'outline of the debates,' and proceedings in the Provincial Parliament, as inserted in this day's *Gazette*, and conclude that this honorable body is now sitting, and proceeding with the public business of the province, in the spirit of loyalty and satisfaction with the British Government, indicated in the said debate and proceedings. We can assure them that there is no error of the press on this occasion, but a true report of what was said and done on the 28th and 29th November, 1831, as given by the late Mr. S. H. Wilcocke, who then reported for all the newspapers, and against the truth of which there was not a word of objection at the time, although he certainly confined himself to the substance or 'outline,' of what was said.

These sittings of the House of Assembly were the last green spot in the desert of Canadian politics. We believe some of the committees to whom were referred the different parts of Lord Goderich's despatches of the 7th July, 1831, have not yet reported 'by Bill or otherwise,' to give effect to the recommendations of the British Government, which excited such bursts of approbation from the members, and particularly Mr. Speaker Papineau. Certainly the House gave little evidence of its 'gratitude,' of its 'participation in the feelings and good will manifested in the despatch,' nor of the fulfillment of its engagement 'to proceed, with all due diligence and deliberation, to provide, as far as depends upon it, for the various matters

of complaint contained in its humble petitions,' &c.

We are far from believing that the members and Mr. Speaker were not sincere. The spirit was strong but the flesh weak; there was faith without works, and in the absence of these, the spirit soon began to flag, and be perverted.

When, in the language of Mr. Speaker Papineau, the House had a *carte blanche* to remove all grievances of which it had complained, and that with the previous sanction of the British Government, it took itself to discovering new ones; evils which it had never before complained of to the Government, and of which the people had never heard or thought of, till they came to them in the declarations and declamations of their Representatives.

The establishments of the Roman Catholic Parish churches as they had existed from the first settlement of the colony, property guaranteed to certain bodies in these parishes by the capitulation and acts of Parliament to be applied to the purposes of religious worship, were again attacked, and discord substituted for the unanimity which prevailed among the members of the Assembly and in the country. The same House, which was so loud in its praises and promises of co-operation with Lord Goderich's despatch, renewed, in less than two months after the debate of the 28th November, an attack on the established constitution of the province, which they were elected to maintain; and the acrimony and character of Mr. Speaker's discourses in the debate, spread to the Montreal newspaper Editors, who labelled the Legislative council, were arrested for a breach of privilege and imprisoned; one of them set up as a candidate for the West Ward of Montreal, and the spirit of the Assembly's debates were carried into an election continued for a month, ending on the 21st May, 1832; and this 21st May affair, occupied nearly the whole of the session of 1832-3, and finally brought forth a majority for an Elective council, rejected the year before, the 92 Resolutions, and the total suspension of all legislative business.

Such has been the execution of the good intentions expressed in the debate and Resolutions of the 28th and 29th Nov., 1831, to which we beg to call the attention of any reader by whom they may not have been noticed.

It was an entire approval by the Assembly of the conduct of the British Government from 1823 to 1832; it clears that Government of the imputation of wishing to maintain abuses in the colony, and leaves the burthen of any that may still exist on the House of Assembly itself.

It shows farther, that in the opinion of the Assembly the established constitution, which is now made the chief subject of complaint, was no subject of complaint only six years ago, and that all the evils and the grievances which are ascribed to it in Mr. Papineau's speeches, at the meetings at which he has recently attended, and are set forth in their resolutions, are got up for the occasion, and really deserving of no consideration, in so far as the British Government is concerned.

It must be admitted, we think, that if Mr. Papineau was in error in his opinion of the British government on the 28th November, 1831, he is equally liable to be in error now, particularly since he has become irritated by so many untoward and mortifying events, arising, as we believe, from the imprudence of his conduct, and the intemperance of his language and proceedings.

There has been a continuity and a consistency in the conduct and expressed intentions of the British Government towards the colony from 1828 to 1836, inclusive, which cannot deceive. It is supported by Acts passed in Parliament, by the reports of the committee of the House of Commons of 1834, to whom was referred the 92 Resolutions, (supported by two Agents of the Assembly,) and innumerable documents from ministers of the Crown, all responsible to Parliament and an enlightened community, for the honesty and honor of their public acts.

These are not to be gainsayed, and never ought to be placed in competition with the unfulfilled engagements, the inconsistent public acts and declarations, the intemperate language, and unsupported assertions of men who appeal to the passions and prejudices of an uninformed people. —*Quebec Gazette*.

From the Quebec Gazette.

It is stated that his Excellency the Governor in Chief received despatches from England on Monday, brought by express from New York, by J. Buchanan, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at that port, who arrived there in the *Westminster*, 10th Oct. London packet.

These despatches must have been written after the arrival in England, of the failure of the fifth attempt of the British Government to obtain the co-operation of the Provincial House of Assembly "for an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional system of Government" in Lower Canada, conformably to the recommendations of the committee of the House of Commons in 1828.

A council was held at the castle yesterday, at two o'clock. We know nothing of its decisions, of the nature of the despatches. We shall see by the acts of the Colonial Administration if it is itself again, in the province or whether a policy, which has certainly not produced the legitimate end for which power is held, the peace,

welfare and good Government of the province," is still persisted in.

If an energy and perseverance are resorted to for the preservation of the Government and the authority of the Crown in the Province, similar to that which has been followed up for their destruction, there is sufficiency of dutiful subjects in the colony, to put down, and keep down, treason and rebellion, and put an effectual stop to all disaffected and seditious movements.

Let the Government be a British Government a Government of law, justice, and force, there will be no longer any division among true British subjects, in whatever part of the Empire they were born, or in whatever part of the world their forefathers once inhabited. The public authorities derived from the Crown, will have the unanimous and firm support of all such, and the disloyal, having made themselves known by their acts at the late seditious meetings, and in treasonable committees, and trainings, there can be no difficulty in distinguishing who are true British subjects and who are not.

The mass of the disaffected are, no doubt, deceived by falsehood, irritated by appeals to passion and prejudice, and goaded into rebellion by men who are sufficiently void of patriotism, to endeavour to cover their own faults, by throwing the burden of the failure of their plans of pretended Reform, on the weakness of the people.

They have already destroyed in a great degree, the excellent character which the country had acquired abroad for loyalty and good order, and they now would not hesitate to involve the peaceable and industrious population of the Province, in all the horrors of civil war and unsuccessful rebellion, were it merely to enable the leaders to abandon their untenable positions with an appearance of honour.

If we have any thing like a firm and just administration of public affairs, no longer hampered by attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable, the country will soon be quieted; those who have been deceived will be disabused, and the loyal fortified in their loyalty, and peaceable subjects encouraged and protected; but this great truth must never be forgotten, that all public officers...all persons holding public authority, must be efficient, holding their delegated authority rather for the benefit of the public than their own, and affording equal justice and protection to all Her Majesty's peaceable subjects within the Province, without any distinction whatsoever, condemning no man whom the law has not condemned, and avoiding every thing like insult and unnecessary irritation.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 50.

It is now well known to all my readers of every description that there is serious trouble in our beloved country, that may, in some shape, affect the quietest family in our land. It is neither possible, nor desirable, that it should not form, to a certain extent, the subject of reflection and conversation, at every fireside.

It is not, however, my intention to enter on the subject of these troubles, except by a mere allusion, for the purpose of religious improvement. Christians are members, not only of the mystical body of Christ, the Church, but also of the body politic. What affects the country, affects them. War, Pestilence, and Famine, have always been viewed as the scourges of God's wrath on a guilty people.

We have had 'the Pestilence that walketh in darkness' and 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday,' for two years within the last six, which made the stoutest heart to quail under the hand of God, coming down to chastise men for their sins. It pleased him, however, at that time, to stay his hand from proceeding to extremity on a suffering people. While his hand lay heavy upon us, there were, no doubt, many serious resolutions of amendment adopted, and many earnest vows presented at the throne of grace, by thousands who no sooner found themselves relieved from their fears, than they forgot their prayers, and their solemn vows of amendment, together with their fears. We have not, as a people, repented of our evil ways, nor turned to the Lord. Wickedness, pride, irreligion, immorality, the love of the pomp and vanity of the world, and infidelity prevail throughout the country.

Since the time of the Cholera, though we have not had the pressing hardship of famine, yet we have not been strangers to dearth and scarcity of provisions. But still, warning was not taken, no real impression was made on the public mind, that the Supreme Governor of nations was applying means to our case, for the purpose, and with the view of bringing us to repentance. To convince us that God does not willingly afflict the children of men, mercy was at hand, and soon stepped in to avert the wrath of the destroying angel. The plague was stayed.

The last year in particular, has been crowned with the goodness of our heavenly father. Our grounds brought forth plentifully. There is great abundance in the land for the support of man and of beast, but we have not turned to Him who visited the earth, and watched it...who enriched it with the river of God, and whose paths dropped down fatness. Psalm 65.

War in every sense and shape, whether offensive or defensive, is a dreadful judgment upon any people, but however much it is to be deprecated as a sanguinary conflict between nations, what is it in comparison with the horrors of intestine feuds, inveterate revenge, and bloodshed of civil broils?

I am not going to sound the trumpet of alarm. I take things as they actually are. A part of the country, we hear, is in commotion. What may, eventually, be the issue of the misguided but fierce passions that are at present kindling the

torch of war, no man can tell. In the mean time, as trouble may be approaching, let me be allowed to address myself seriously, on a subject of vast importance, to those who fear and reverence the Lord of hosts. Be assured that no dispensation of the kind, alluded to, or of any kind can happen, without the permission and allowance of Him who doeth according to his will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. When he allows the 'sword' to be unsheathed, there is cause. It is because he has a controversy with men for their wickedness. When his goodness does not lead men to repentance, all history, sacred and profane, teach us that he will gird his sword upon his thigh, and come in judgment. Believe, then, that there is a cause for the present apprehension of danger. Think, each one for himself, what you may have, by your sins, both of omission and commission, contributed to bring down upon our land the judgments of the offended majesty of heaven. Confess your sins, and 'humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God.' Who knows but, on our repentance, he may yet be gracious and merciful. However dark the cloud may appear to hang over us, still call upon Him whose kingdom is over all, in the earnest prayer of humility and faith, and he will support you in the darkest hour. God would not touch Sodom, till Lot went out beyond its bounds. He is still the hearer of prayer, and the Saviour of his people. Your prayers for yourselves, and your country may avail much. You have important duties to perform, to your God—to your country and to your families—nay, to your posterity. If you should be called upon to defend your firesides, your property, and the institutions which you have inherited from your forefathers remember that your cause is just. In a good cause you are encouraged to put your trust in God, as your defence, your shield and your buckler. But above all, pray that God may 'abate' the 'pride, and 'assuage' the 'malice' of all those who strive to set man against his brother man with weapons of death in his hand, and murder in his heart, and that they may be brought to repentance and better minds.

J. R.

—Cassius in our next.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 28, 1837.

It is now well known that the Rebels are assembled in arms, supposed to the amount of 5 or 6,000, at St. Charles. They have taken possession of Debartzch's house and premises, which they are said to be fortifying; and of his cattle, grain and provisions. Three companies of the Regular Troops, about a dozen of the Montreal Cavalry, with two pieces of Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hughes, headed by Magistrates, went there last week, but the extra of Friday morning, from the Herald office, shews that the expedition was a failure.

It is not pleasant to be finding fault, but what can be done, when circumstances force upon us the disagreeable task? The blindest as well as the most patient of mortals, have reason to find fault with the manner, in which, not merely ominous indications, but real, undisguised acts of treason, have, for a long time, been treated. Every one, that was not wilfully stone blind, must have seen that the war of rebellion was declared to exist, at the meeting of the six counties, at St. Charles. Had the Leaders not made up their minds to go all lengths, they never would have passed the resolutions of that meeting. We say, as we did at that time, that war was then declared against England's power in Canada, and against every loyal man on this side the Atlantic. Then was the time to seize all the Ring-leaders. They returned unmolested to their homes, to mature their plans. Then was the time to crush rebellion, which was no longer deemed to need concealment. For a long time every man, but one, saw through their designs. They were open & bold. It was long since proclaimed that they must keep their 'powder dry.'

But, notwithstanding all appearances, they were allowed to roam at large, and to bring in, it is understood, from a foreign country, munitions of war. When arrests began to be made, some of the party made their escape across the Line 45°, and we doubt not, but they have already hired Presses, & unprincipled writers, in a country, on friendly terms with Great Britain, to pour forth the treason of the feudal French, under the specious name of liberty.

It is with pleasure we announce that 79 men of capt. McKenny's company—73 of capt. Sixby's, and 62 of capt. Sornberger's company have, with heart and hand, subscribed a paper similar to that subscribed by capt. Thomas, Kemp and Baker's companies, published in our last 'Standard,' thus making 437 effective men in St. Armand alone. 83 of capt. Vaughan's and 52 of capt. Hitchcock's companies, in Stanbridge, have subscribed to a similar declaration of loyalty and determination, to support the Laws, defend their homes and put down rebellion. Returns have not been received from other parts. The country is roused. Their hearts are

right. We doubt not but, that in case of need, they will protect themselves. A marauding party of the French came on, it was rumoured, as far as Higgins's. The news spread. Every Town and every company was on the alert. The party went back in time.

As the question now, so far as we are concerned, respects our lives, our homes, and our property, from the ravages of rebels, we trust that every man will do what he can, in the most imperative of all matters, self-defence. Rumours are afloat, that all the Troops were despatched from Montreal to St. Charles, and that firing was heard in that direction on Sunday morning. Every one will be anxious to hear the result.

A battle was fought at St. Charles on Sunday. We have heard that great slaughter was made of the poor duped habitants, and that Papineau was made prisoner. If true, they will not give much more trouble in the way of fighting. Let all the guilty traitors of leaders, be taken and punished as they deserve, or the victory will not continue long to be of use. No man, of any loyal feeling, can be satisfied if the councils of the province be not very soon purged of such men as have brought on the present crisis. Let Debartzch and others meet with their deserts. Let the fountain be pure. Before the navigation closes, let his Excellency Lord Gosford, embark for his home. His good intentions, have cost the country dear.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

Sir:—The circulation of your paper is chiefly among a class of men, who work hard for their money. If their earnings were paid in gold and silver, they might sit regardless of the transactions of banks and of the defalcation of bankers; but as the chief amount of their ready change consists of bank bills, which at this moment are not convertible into money, it becomes a duty as well to themselves as to their families, to choose the best of bank paper that they can. From this consideration, those of your readers who have in their possession bills of the Peoples Bank, will learn with some alarm, that Louis M. Viger, the President, and several of the other chief officers have been arrested and lodged in gaol. Suspensions have been entertained, that the funds of the bank had been used to purchase arms and ammunition for the rebels, and it has been endeavoured by the remaining officers to lull these suspicions by swearing that they are groundless. Of their truth of course I can say nothing, but it is not the practice of courts to receive the oath of a prisoner, in his own favour, nor, in my opinion, are all the oaths of the officers of much value, while they steadily keep in the dark the true state of the affairs of the Bank. I am not much of an alarmist, but since all sound banks regularly publish a statement of their affairs, I shall excuse myself from taking, in these times, bills of a bank that never has published.

I am, yours,

LOOK TO YOUR POCKETS.

Townships 22 Nov. 1837.

Arrests.—In addition to the arrest of Messrs. Pierre Chasseur, Joseph Legare, fils, and Barthelemi Lachance, we understand that Mr. E. Trudeau, shop-keeper, St. John Street, against whom a warrant was out since Saturday, gave himself up yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. A. N. Morin was arrested this morning. It is stated that these arrests are for sedition, and connected with the Resolutions of the pretended Central Committee of the District of Quebec, to organize or enlist, arm and drill "Fils de la Liberté," in imitation of those of Montreal. The whole of the proceedings against them are under the Criminal Law of England, in force in this Province, and we understand that Mr. Symes, the Magistrate, has been assisted with the legal advice of Mr. Duval, as Queen's Council.—Queb. Gaz.

The Nova Scotian of the 8th has rather fuller particulars.—

LOWER CANADA.—Our Canadian papers by the last mail are to the 23d Oct. and on Sunday an Officer of the 834 Regt. who left several days after the Courier, arrived here with despatches. The 43d, now stationed in New Brunswick, have been ordered to march by land to Canada—the 35th are to proceed via Windsor to replace the 43d; and should the presence of the 85th be required still further to strengthen the hands of the Lower Canadian Government, we presume that the 34th will also be put on route for the sister Province.—Nova Scotia.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Post Master of St. Johns, Lower Canada, Mr. P. P. DEMARAY, has been dismissed from office for unlawful practices, by desire of His Excellency the Governor in Chief. Mr. CURTIS PATTEE has been appointed Post Master in his place.

T. A. STAYNER,
General Post Office,
20th Nov. 1837.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries, Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality.

Cash paid for Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

Nelsonville, Danham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31—
N. B. No farther credit given. P. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Public that he has received and is now offering for sale at his Store in Bedford, a full assortment of

Fall & Winter GOODS!

comprising a variety of

Broadcloths,
Ladies' Chinchilla Capes,
Fur Caps, &c. &c.

...ALSO...

Groceries,

consisting of a variety of



Tobacco, Molasses, Raisins, Salaratus, Cassia & Spices,

of all kinds, of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms.

...AND...

Will pay CASH, and the highest price, for Rye, Corn, Oats & Barley.

And, also, immediately after the 15th instant, is desirous of purchasing 100

STORE HOGS,

to be delivered at his Distillery in Bedford. And is also under the necessity of calling on all those indebted to him, whose notes & accounts are now due, to make payment on or before the first day of January, next.

P. H. MOORE.

Bedford, November 1st, 1837s V3 30—Gw

Wanted,

A few Tons of

HAY

at this Office, immediately.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.
N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

Full Cloth For Sale.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has on hand at his Factory, a good assortment of

Full Cloths & Flannels,

of almost all colors, which he offers for sale very low for CASH, Wholesale or Retail. Those wishing to purchase a good article, will do well to call and examine both quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Oct. 16, 1837. V3—57tf

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situated at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
S. WOOD, } & Tutors.

Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3—28tf

J. C. S. W.

Notice.

To Whom it may Concern!

A Note given by me to JACOB COOK, Esq. of Bromo, for Fifty Dollars, payable in Neat Cattle in this present month, has been paid in full; and, therefore, whoever buys said note buys an article of no value.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

St. Armand, 21st October, 1837. V3—28tf

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal. From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M.
12 1/2 " P. M. 5 " P. M.
4 " P. M.

From St. Johns. From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive. Princess Victoria.
9 o'clock, A. M. 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
1 " P. M. 10 1-2 " P. M.
Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal. From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.
4 " P. M. 2 " P. M.

First class Passengers through . . . 5s. 6d.
Second do do do . . . 2s. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

- 1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.
 - 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.
 - 3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.
 - 4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.
 - 5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.
 - 6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.
- Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—Gw.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by
W. W. SMITH.
October 31st 1837.

INFORMATION WANTED of THOMAS and MICHAEL McCARTY, of the County Longford, Ireland, who left their home in the Township of Rawdon, L. C.; the former about a year since the latter two years. Their father Owen left this country for Ireland on the 2d ult. Should this meet either of them, or any person acquainted with them, they would do an act of humanity in addressing a few lines to their disconsolate Mother, CATHARINE McCARTY, care of Col. Gairdner, P. M., Rawdon, L. C.

INFORMATION WANTED of PATT TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.
September 21

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue,) Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing, Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment. N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on Education—on Laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality. &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely.
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq., parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.
Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,
July 21st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm

&

New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgments to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississkoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, and in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, least, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.
J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. MCHANDLER, } Proprietors.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorized Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 6th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&
Staple Articles,
which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

July 18th, 1837. LEVI KEMP. 3-14

SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Iron, Nails,

Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre,

Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas,

Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars

and Gloves, Buffalo Robes,

&c. &c. &c., for sale by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53

2,000 Menots

Lisbon Salt!

In fine condition, just Landed from on board the

Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown

SALT, a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-53

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at

Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied

by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received

a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country

Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced

prices. The Public are respectfully invited

to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in

exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an ex-

cellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining,

all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient

Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl

Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water

from a never failing brook passing through

the grounds. The premises are known as formerly

occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adventures... a literary mélange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample pages of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic... graphic delineations of men and manners... free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance... but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own 'Book,' that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS. SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine... a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous & accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interest and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Among others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor,
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz,
Miss E. F. Ellett,
Mrs. Leslie,
Miss H. F. Gould,
Miss C. E. Gooch,
Miss L. M. Medina,
R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D.,
Joseph R. Chandler,
Morton M. Michael,
Robert T. Conrad,
Alexander Minitry, A. M.,
H. E. Hale,
E. Burke Fisher,
N. C. Brooks, A. M.,

William E. Burton,
Willis Gaylord Clark,
Joseph C. Neal,
B. B. Thatcher,
R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample sub-penditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe; and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the United States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will become more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given; and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced; and generally, every thing will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will hereafter be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GOGGINS,

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for D.5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for D.5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, 17 in ALL, D.5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News, D.5
Lady's Book, Saturday News and Sketch Book, for D.5
ady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for D.5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, D.5

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day. It was one of the great objects of Waldie's Library, 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto Library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matter and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form of binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should be a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enlighten and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE:
46, Carpenter St. Philadelphia.
A specimen number, nearly ready will be forwarded to those who request it, provided such request is made free from postage.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Nancy Wheeler, has left my Bed and Board, and that too without any provocation, this is to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
Noyan, Oct. 23, 1837. 29-2w.
EPHRAIM WHEELER, 24.